



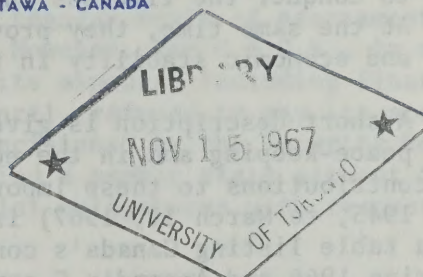
CANADA

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CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Each of the 122 members of the United Nations is required to pay an annual assessment representing that country's share of the organization's expenses. In 1967, Canada's share was \$3.6 million, which is 3.17 per cent of the United Nations regular budget -- the sixth largest contribution.

From March 31, 1945, to March 31, 1967, Canada paid assessments of about \$38.2 million to the regular budget of the UN and of approximately \$14.4 million as its share of the costs of peacekeeping operations in the Congo (ONUC)¹ and the Middle East (UNEF)². By the end of 1966, Canada had also absorbed costs of about \$9.9 million, without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations, to maintain its peacekeeping contingent in Cyprus (UNFICYP)³. From March 31, 1945, to March 31, 1967, Canada made voluntary contributions to special United Nations programmes such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East (UNRWA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) of approximately \$191 million. In addition, Canada, as a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), was assessed and made contributions of about \$84.9 million (excluding subscriptions to the Bretton Woods Institutions). Accordingly, Canada's total contribution to the United Nations and its related bodies, the IAEA and the United Nations Association in Canada (UNAC), totalled approximately \$338.2 million during the period March 31, 1945 - March 31, 1967. Canada's contribution to these bodies in 1967-68 will be about \$37.6 million.

The United Nations efforts to maintain peace and security are well known to the general public. Regrettably, insufficient public attention is paid to the quieter but nevertheless constructive work of the United Nations

1 ONUC ceased activities June 30, 1964.

2 UNEF was withdrawn in June 1967.

3 This figure represents the cost to Canada over and above the cost which the Government would have had to bear in order to maintain these forces in Canada.

in the economic and social fields. This valuable activity is supplemented by special programmes (UNRWA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and the UN/FAO World Food Programme /WFP/) and by the related programmes of the 13 Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. Taken together, these efforts constitute an impressive endeavour to conquer the timeless enemies of mankind - illiteracy, hunger and disease. At the same time, they provide a significant contribution to political and economic stability in the developing areas of the world.

A short description is given below of the work of the United Nations system in peace-keeping and in the economic and social fields. A statement of Canada's contributions to these important activities (during the period March 31, 1945, to March 31, 1967) is included as Appendix A. Appendix B contains a table listing Canada's contributions to the United Nations common system during 1966 and Appendix C compares the total contributions of the ten major contributing countries to the voluntary special programmes of the United Nations.

Peace-keeping and UN Finances

Article I of the United Nations Charter states, in part, that the purpose of the United Nations is "to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression". Since 1945, the United Nations has been involved in peacekeeping operations in Pakistan and India (UNMOGIP, 1949-, and UNIPOM, 1965-66), the Middle East (UNEF, 1956-67, and UNTSO, 1956-), Lebanon (UNOGIL, 1958), the Congo (ONUC, 1960-64), West Irian (UNTEA, 1962-63), Yemen (UNYOM, 1963-64), and Cyprus (UNFICYP, 1964-). In addition, in 1950, the United Nations quickly stepped in to resist Communist aggression in Korea and, through the efforts of the United Nations Unified Command (1950-53), the Communists were driven out of the territory of the Republic of South Korea. Canada has firmly supported United Nations activities in maintaining international peace, and Canadian military personnel have served with the United Nations in Korea, the Middle East, India and Pakistan, West Irian, the Congo and Cyprus. At present, about 1,000 Canadian military personnel are serving in UNTSO, UNMOGIP and UNFICYP.

In addition to providing military personnel for these United Nations peacekeeping operations, Canada, as one of the three supervisory members with India and Poland, of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indochina, has maintained military and civilian personnel in Indochina since 1954. From 1954 to March 31, 1966, the cost to Canada of participating in these Commissions was approximately \$13.7 million. Although not a United Nations peacekeeping operation, the Commissions have been of considerable assistance in maintaining international peace and security in the troubled countries of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Until 1956, virtually all member states regularly contributed their assessed share of the relatively modest costs of United Nations peacekeeping operations. However, with the establishment of UNEF in 1956, followed by ONUC in 1960, peacekeeping costs expanded markedly (from 1956 to 1967, UNEF cost

approximately \$217 million /U.S./, while ONUC, from its inception to its termination in 1964, cost \$392.8 million /U.S./). From 1956 until 1961, the General Assembly, led by the U.S.A., Britain, Canada and a number of other countries upholding the principle of collective responsibility, continued to support and adopt resolutions assessing the costs of UNEF and ONUC against the whole membership according to the UN regular scale of assessments, with reductions to the developing countries. However, the U.S.S.R., in accordance with its view that peace-keeping in all its aspects, including financing, is the sole prerogative of the Security Council, refused to pay its assessments. France, on its part, argued that only "decisions" by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter could bind a member state without its consent. Accordingly, it chose to meet its financial obligations with respect to UNEF but not with respect to ONUC.

Because of the failure of these two countries to meet their financial obligations for peace-keeping, and because many other countries were also in arrears in payments for UNEF and ONUC, the United Nations faced a serious financial situation by 1961. No assessments were levied to meet peacekeeping expenses during the last half of 1962. Instead, the General Assembly, in a resolution co-sponsored by Canada, authorized the Secretary-General to issue \$200 million (U.S.) in United Nations bonds to provide working capital to help overcome the organization's financial crisis. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds were used to finance peacekeeping operations during the last half of 1962 and first half of 1963. Canada was the first country to announce its intention to subscribe to the bond issue and purchased \$6.24 million (U.S.) of bonds. (The Soviet Union and France, claiming that the bond issue was a back-door method of financing the costs of peace-keeping, have refused to pay that portion of their annual UN budget assessments attributable to the costs of repaying the principal and interest to the bond purchasers.)

In 1961, the Assembly also decided to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as to whether peacekeeping costs were "expenses of the organization" and thus assessable under Article 17 of the UN Charter. On July 20, 1962, the Court decided that the costs of UNEF and ONUC were legitimate expenses of the organization and, in turn, the seventeenth session of the General Assembly "accepted" this advisory opinion of the Court.

As of January 1, 1964, the Communist countries, because of their continuing refusal to pay peacekeeping costs, had accumulated arrears in excess of their assessments for the preceding two years and thus, under the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter, were subject to losing their votes in the General Assembly. France came into the same category on January 1, 1965. To avoid the possibility of the U.S.S.R. and France being disenfranchised, which would have gravely imperilled the future of the United Nations, the General Assembly in February 1965, as the final act of its abortive nineteenth session, authorized the establishment of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (the Committee of 33) to undertake "a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the organization". On September 1, 1965, the General Assembly agreed to the consensus worked out in the Committee of 33 that

the loss-of-vote sanction should not be applied with regard to UNEF and ONUC and that the financial difficulties of the organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states. Before this decision, Canada announced on June 21, 1965, that it would donate \$4 million (U.S.) as an unconditional voluntary contribution to a special fund to restore the United Nations to solvency. However, the Soviet Union and France have still not announced voluntary contributions and, to date, a mere 23 countries have contributed a total of about \$23.3 million (U.S.) to the UN solvency fund. Thus, the United Nations remains faced with a serious deficit. This deficit was estimated by a special UN Ad Hoc Committee of 14 Financial Experts to be, as of September 30, 1965, \$52 million (French-Soviet view) or \$73.4 million (U.S.-British-Canadian view), the different figures reflecting varying political views on the financing of peacekeeping operations. After subtracting the \$23.3 million in voluntary contributions, the deficit remains significant.

With the resumption of normal UN proceedings at the twentieth session in 1965, UNEF continued to be financed on an ad hoc basis, pending agreement in the Committee of 33 on guide-lines for the authorization and financing of future peacekeeping operations. Through a Canadian initiative, the General Assembly in 1965 adopted a new system for assessing members for the costs of UNEF. It appropriated \$18.9 million (U.S.) to finance UNEF for 1965 and \$15 million (U.S.) to meet 1966 expenses, using a method whereby the 96 developing countries would pay about 5 per cent of the costs and the developed countries the remainder (with each developed country paying an additional 25 per cent of its apportionment to make up for the shortfall caused by the refusal of certain countries to pay their share). The same system was used at the twenty-first session to appropriate \$14 million (U.S.) to finance UNEF in 1967. In June 1967, UNEF was withdrawn at the request of the United Arab Republic. The financing of UNFICYP has been accomplished without open controversy since, unlike the financing of UNEF and ONUC, it has never been by assessment. The Security Council resolutions which established UNFICYP in March 1964, and which continue it until December 26, 1967, provide for its financing by voluntary contributors. Reliance upon voluntary contributions, however, has proved to be an undependable means of financing. Deficits have plagued UNFICYP from the start and the Secretary-General has been forced to make frequent appeals for voluntary contributors. As of August 28, 1967, about \$70.4 million (U.S.) has been collected from 49 countries (no contributions having been received from France or the Communist countries) to meet the Secretary-General's costs of about \$79.3 million (U.S.) up to December 26, 1967. These costs do not include the costs that troop contributors, such as Canada, have agreed to absorb at their own expense without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations. During 1966, Canada absorbed about \$2.9 million (Cdn) over and above what it would normally have paid to maintain its contingent in Canada.

While it has helped to crystallize differences between the great powers, the Committee of 33 has not yet managed to reach agreement upon guide-lines for the financing of future peacekeeping operations. In the aftermath of the Article 19 dispute, the Committee has tried to make progress by consensus but, given the strongly-held positions of principle of the great powers, no consensus has yet emerged.

UNHCR and Refugees

A "refugee" is defined by the United Nations as a person who has left the country of his normal residence because of fear of persecution. At the end of the Second World War, the number of refugees in Europe was close to 2.2 million. Immediately after the War, Canada and other countries formed the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in order to assist refugees in their emigration, re-establishment in their country of present asylum or voluntary return to their original homes. In 1946, a United Nations Specialized Agency, the International Refugee Organization, was established to continue this work. Canada became a member of the IRO in 1947 and, from 1946 to 1951, contributed about \$18.8 million to the organization and accepted 123,479 refugees and displaced persons for resettlement.

At its fourth session in 1949, the General Assembly decided to appoint a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), for a three-year term, to continue to protect the interests of refugees after the termination of the IRO. In 1953, the Assembly extended the term of the High Commissioner's Office for another three-year period, and in 1957 the term was extended for a further five-year period, from January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1963. The seventeenth session voted in favour of a further renewal to December 31, 1967.

The High Commissioner's role was at first a non-operational one, limited mainly to the protection of refugees. In 1952, however, he was authorized to appeal for funds to enable emergency aid to be given to the most needy groups of refugees within his mandate. Funds raised by this decision were contributed to the United Nations Refugees Emergency Fund (UNREF). In 1954 this fund was incorporated in a new voluntary fund, the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNRF), whose programme was aimed principally at the promotion of a permanent European refugee solution by assimilation within European countries and the promotion of emigration to other countries.

On January 1, 1959, the UNREF was replaced by a new programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees, administered by the Office of the High Commissioner under the guidance of an Executive Committee composed of representatives of United Nations member governments. Canada has been a member of this Committee since 1957, and chaired it in 1965. From 1951 to 1966, Canada contributed over \$3.5 million to the UNHCR, and it donated \$650,000 in 1956-57 to the Canadian Red Cross for the assistance of Hungarian refugees. In 1965, the Canadian Government increased its contribution to \$350,000 from the previous figure of \$290,000.

Through the efforts of the refugee programmes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, the IRO and the UNHCR, the number of refugees in Europe has been reduced from about 2.2 million in 1946 to about 50,000 in 1967. However, in 1965 the High Commissioner took on added responsibilities by bringing assistance to new groups of refugees, particularly in Africa, where the total number within its purview is over 400,000. The improvement of the situation in Europe has been made possible to a large extent by the contributions of governments to the United Nations and its related programmes, World Refugee Year (WRY) and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). During

WRY (June 1959 to June 1960), 97 countries, including Canada, took part in the campaign and contributed more than \$83 million (U.S.). The Canadian Government's contribution to WRY was \$1 million in wheat flour to UNRWA and up to \$600,000 for the admission, in three movements, of 325 tubercular refugees to Canada, who have now been treated in sanatoria and resettled. These refugees were accompanied by 501 dependents. In addition to the movement of tubercular refugees, Canadian participation in WRY resulted in the admission to Canada of over 5,000 refugees, including 1,097 from camps in Italy and Germany.

UNRWA

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) was established in 1949 to provide relief and rehabilitation for about 950,000 Arab refugees who lost their homes and their means of livelihood as a result of the Palestine hostilities of 1948-49. Owing to natural population increase, these refugees now number more than 1.3 million. The Agency was set up to co-operate with local governments in direct relief and works programmes in the Middle East and to consult these governments on measures to be taken until such time as international assistance for relief and works programmes were no longer available or the refugees were able to exercise the choice between repatriation and compensation offered to them by resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. As originally envisaged, the Agency's mandate was to run for a limited period. However, political considerations have impeded plans for solving the refugee problem and the General Assembly has found it expedient to renew the mandate several times. It is now due to expire on June 30, 1968.

To finance its various current activities, UNRWA needs about \$39 million annually. Owing to increasing demands for relief, health and educational services and to rising costs in the countries where the Agency operates, it has in recent years faced serious financial difficulties. Accordingly, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA has urged regular contributors to continue granting assistance and has appealed to others to help in meeting the Agency's needs.

Canada has customarily ranked high among the regular annual contributors to UNRWA. In total contributions since 1949, Canada stands third, behind the two major contributors, the United States and Britain. For the fiscal year 1967-68, the Canadian Government is contributing about \$2.8 million to UNRWA. Of this amount, \$1.3 million is emergency assistance which Canada agreed to provide following UNRWA's appeal to countries for additional contributions to meet the urgent needs of persons dislocated by the recent hostilities in the Middle East. Canada's contribution to UNRWA for 1967-68 consists of \$500,000 in cash, \$2 million in wheat flour and about \$300,000 in transportation assistance. Canadian assistance to UNRWA is motivated primarily by humanitarian considerations. The Canadian Government also believes that UNRWA's subsidiary educational and vocational-training programme is vital to the maintenance of peace in the area and to the ultimate liquidation of the problem of refugees by facilitating their rehabilitation.

UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief for children in catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programmes of child care, particularly in developing countries. In 1953, the General Assembly voted unanimously to continue UNICEF for an indefinite period.

The aid of UNICEF is to promote permanent health, nutrition and welfare services for children through programmes which countries can continue after the initial stimulus provided by the Fund. UNICEF aid is provided only at the request of governments, and those requesting it must be prepared to put into the programme amounts at least equal to those received from UNICEF. This requirement encourages serious consideration before requests are made. It doubles the amount of money made available for UNICEF projects and establishes a basis for the continuation of the projects after the UNICEF aid is terminated.

The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. Since the inception of UNICEF in 1946, Canada has contributed about \$17.8 million. In 1965, individual Canadians contributed about \$800,000 and the Canadian Government increased its contribution by \$200,000 to \$1 million. In memory of the children who died at Aberfan, Wales, and Dorion, Quebec, the Government of Canada made a special contribution of \$100,000 on December 9, 1966.

UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was created by the United Nations General Assembly in November 1965, through the merger of the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance. The Special Fund, which concentrates on pre-investment assistance, began operations in 1959, while the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance was established in 1949. Canada played a leading role in the establishment of the UNDP and has been a member of the Governing Council since its inception. The relatively modest sums expended under the UNDP and its predecessors have made possible the advanced training and education of over one-quarter million people, have helped set up over 100 centres for research and its application in developing countries and have already helped to attract over \$1.6 billion (U.S.) in local and foreign investment from public and private sources. Canada has been a constant supporter of the Special Fund, EPTA and, in turn, the UNDP, and up to the end of the fiscal year 1966-67 has contributed approximately \$57.3 million to these programmes.

The UNDP constitutes a useful complement to bilateral aid programmes. The Programme's technical-assistance work, largely carried out by agencies of the United Nations family, has grown in effectiveness and is contributing significantly to economic and social progress in more than 100 developing

countries. The most important and valuable role of the UNDP is in the field of investment surveys, which have resulted in some large-scale investments in high-priority development projects. The UNDP also plays an increasingly vital role in the co-ordination and effective implementation of the assistance activities of the United Nations' family in developing countries.

The UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, with recipient governments responsible for the local costs of projects undertaken under the Programme. The Programme set a target for contributions of \$200 million (U.S.) in 1965 and, at the twentieth session of the General Assembly, member states were urged to increase their contributions to the UNDP so that this total might be made available. At the last pledging conference in October 1966, the Canadian pledge to the United Nations Development Programme was increased from \$9.5 million to \$10.75 million, which represented five per cent of the UNDP target. Progress has been made towards reaching the target level of \$200 million (U.S.) and pledges for 1967 total approximately \$176 million (U.S.). Thus the Canadian contribution to the UNDP for 1967 represents approximately 5.8 per cent of the total pledge and is, on a percentage basis, the largest voluntary contribution made by Canada to any multilateral development fund.

Intergovernmental Agencies

When the Charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945, the members of the organization undertook to work for "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary to peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The intergovernmental agencies have become the chief instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain the aims of higher standards of living and economic and social advance for all as envisaged by the Charter.

Of these organizations, 13 are known as Specialized Agencies -- separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. They have their own membership, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they work with the United Nations and with each other through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council and report annually to the Council. The fourteenth organization is the International Atomic Energy Agency. While also separate and autonomous, it was established "under the aegis of the United Nations", reports annually to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) were in existence before the League of Nations and were subsequently associated with that world body. The International Labour Organization (ILO), on the other hand, was established in conjunction with the League. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the International Maritime Consultative

Organization (IMCO) were set up after the Second World War, as were the four financial agencies known as the Bretton Woods Institutions -- the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA).

Canada is a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies and of the IAEA and, at one time or another since 1945, has been represented on the executive body of each.

Contributions to the regular budgets of the Specialized Agencies are in addition to payments made to the United Nations budget. During the period 1945-1967, Canadian assessments in the Agencies (including the IAEA) totalled approximately \$84.9 million, of which about \$18.8 million was the Canadian contribution to the IRO during 1946-51. To a considerable extent the activities supported by the regular budgets of the Agencies are of special significance to the economic and social development in developing areas of the world. Some of the Agencies provide out of their regular budgets for many technical experts, advisers and training facilities in addition to those financed by the United Nations Development Programme.

Several Agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO) fix their scale of assessments in accordance with principles broadly similar to those applied in setting the United Nations scale. In the ICAO, IMCO, ITU, UPU and WMO, assessments are determined by somewhat different procedures and are based partly on the degree of interest in and use for the services the particular Agency provides to a member state. Agencies such as the IBRD, IFC, IDA and IMF do not levy regular assessments; their member states provide funds in the form of capital advances, which are in turn lent to the commercially developing countries to help them finance approved development projects. In these four important financial agencies, to which Canada is a major contributor, operating costs are covered by the interest on the loans made to economically developing countries.

The main purposes of the IBRD are to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors and to make loans for which private capital is not available on reasonable terms. The IDA, an affiliate of the Bank, has as its primary objective the promotion of economic development by providing financing on terms that are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which IBRD is limited. The IFC is also an affiliate of the Bank and seeks to promote the growth of productive enterprise. It invests its own funds in association with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; it acts as a clearing-house by bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic; finally, it helps to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. The operations of the IMF are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange problems. Among its

purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade.

In addition to contributing to the regular programmes of the Agencies, member states have frequently been requested to make extra-budgetary contributions to special programmes of assistance designed to overcome particularly acute problems and serious deficiencies existing in various areas of the world. Examples of such special programmes include the FAO "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign, the WHO Malaria Eradication Programme (which is now part of the WHO regular budget) and the World Food Programme (WFP) organized in 1963 as a joint UN/FAO programme. Canada has made substantial contributions to each of these programmes. Since the inception of the WFP, of which Canada was a co-author, Canada has been among the leading contributors to its multilateral food-aid operations. Canada's pledged contribution of \$30 million for the three-year period 1966 to 1968 is second only to that of the U.S.A. The activities of the WFP include the provision of food as a means of supporting specific economic and social development projects in developing countries and the supply of emergency food aid in cases of national disaster.

The Canadian Government's contributions and assessments to the United Nations and its related bodies do not, of course, include the generous donations made by individual citizens and private groups in Canada. Canadian citizens have played an active and humanitarian role by assisting, through donations, children, refugees, victims of national disasters and less fortunate people in other lands. Furthermore, the above data do not include the Canadian Government's gifts of emergency relief (food, clothing, medical supplies) nor the almost \$1 billion which the Government has given in bilateral foreign aid to the developing areas of the world.

RP/C

APPENDIX A

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ITS SPECIAL FUNDS,
NON-FINANCIAL SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, THE IAEA AND THE UNITED NATIONS
ASSOCIATION IN CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1945-46 TO 1966-67

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

ORGANIZATION	1966 Scale of Assessment	Total 1945-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Total 1945-66
United Nations Regular Budget	3.17%	\$18,797(1)	1,860	2,181	2,356	3,115	2,774	3,481	3,588	38,152
UNEP		1,650(2)	883	316		957	93	595	730	5,224
ONUC			1,490(3)	5,796		1,299	602			9,187
UNFICYP	V						3,340(4)	3,662	2,948	9,950(5)
Miscellaneous (6)										
Contributions	V	65,462	5,368	75	93	500	500	4,807(7)	560(8)	77,365
UNDP (9) EPTA	V	12,911	1,941	2,217	2,338	2,319	2,325	2,325	3,300	57,254
Special Fund V	V	1,918	1,941	2,424	2,556	2,539	5,000	5,000	6,200	
UNHCR	V	1,965(10)	290	290	290	290	290	290	350	4,055
UNICEF	V	11,975(11)	650	650	800	800	800	1,000	1,100(12)	17,775
UNRWA (13)	V	9,128(14)	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	19,528
UNITAR	V							60	60	120
FAO	4.15	3,933	398(15)	627	646	807	797	978	1,068	9,254
WFP (16)	V				603	1,207	1,597	1,863	9,240	14,510
ILO	3.36	3,174	341	394	511	595	675	736	818	7,244
IMCO	1.54	6(17)	11	9	8	11	13	14	14	86
UNESCO	2.98	4,367	425	489	569	612	751	753	960	8,926
ICAO	4.51	1,991	192	180	237	219	237	273	245	3,574
WHO	2.83	3,900	636(18)	712	948	1,060	1,198	1,323	1,632	11,409
UPU	2.69	136	16	18	18	41	29	35	39	332
WMO	2.63	80(19)	14	15	18	28	36	48	61	300
ITU	3.26	631(20)	109	126	129	128	149	164	205	1,641
IAEA	2.87	559(21) Op.	Reg. Budget 171 " 49	165	211	218	227	259	271	2,493
Other Expenses				274(23)	352(23)	387(23)		14(24)	22(24)	39,626
Re Agencies		38,322(22)	255(23)							
UN Association	V		11	12	12	12	12	17	17	218
in Canada		181,030	20,051	19,024	13,757	18,206	22,507	28,959	34,689	338,223
T O T A L										

Source: Public Accounts of Canada for the Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1946, to March 31, 1967.

/V= Voluntary Contribution/

APPENDIX A (Continued)

- (1) This figure does not include Canada's 1945-46 assessment for the League of Nations of \$317,841 and the 1946-47 assessment of \$313,773. These two assessments included Canada's share of ILO and ICJ costs for these years. In addition, Canada advanced \$1,205,002 to the UN Working Capital Fund in 1945-46 and \$194,674 in 1946-47, which is not shown.
- (2) UNEF was established by the General Assembly on November 4, 1956, and was withdrawn in June 1967.
- (3) ONUC was established by the Security Council on July 14, 1960, and was withdrawn June 30, 1964.
- (4) UNFICYP was established by the Security Council on March 4, 1964. Figures are estimates of the costs absorbed by Canada in order to maintain its contingent in UNFICYP (over and above the cost of maintaining the same forces in Canada) and are for calendar years rather than for the fiscal year.
- (5) Estimate up to December 31, 1966.
- (6) Under this heading are included the miscellaneous contributions such as: \$11,705 to the UN War Crimes Commission; \$12,052,348 voted under general post-UNRRA relief; contributions to UNKRA (terminated in 1958) and UNRRPK; contributions to the UN Civilian Fund for the Congo; amounts needed to reimburse the Agricultural Products Board for the export value of canned pork and skim-milk powder donated to International Relief Agencies; contributions to the UN Technical Assistance Administrative Training Centre at the University of British Columbia and contribution to Gift Programme for the UN Building in Santiago.
- (7) This amount includes a voluntary contribution of \$500,000 to the Congo Civilian Fund and a voluntary contribution of \$4,307,165 announced by Canada June 27, 1965, to help to liquidate the deficit facing UN.
- (8) This amount includes voluntary contributions of \$500,000 to the Congo Civilian Fund, \$25,000 to the United Nations educational and training programme for South Africans and \$35,000 to the United Nations International School Development Fund.
- (9) The UN Development Programme (UNDP) was formed by the consolidation of the EPTA and the Special Fund according to the terms of Resolution 2029(XX) of November 22, 1965.
- (10) This amount includes contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, \$100,000 in contributions to the UN Refugee Emergency Fund (UNREF) and \$650,000 in 1956-57 to the UN Refugee Fund (UNRF) for the assistance of Hungarian refugees.

- (11) This amount includes a contribution of \$5 million to the International Children's Emergency Fund and \$200,000 to the Council for the UN Appeal for Children, voted under general post-UNRRA relief.
- (12) This figure includes a special contribution of \$100,000 made on December 9, 1966, in memory of the children who died at Aberfan, Wales, and Dorion, Quebec.
- (13) Canada normally makes a cash contribution of \$500,000 to the UNRWA; since 1958-59 this has been augmented by special donations of Canadian wheat flour.
- (14) Includes \$254,000 of canned fish and \$195,000 of white beans in 1948, \$198,000 of canned fish and \$73,900 of flour in 1959 for Palestine refugees.
- (15) Includes \$23,000 contribution to the FAO "Freedom-from-Hunger" campaign.
- (16) Figures include both cash and commodity contributions.
- (17) The IMCO was established as a UN Specialized Agency in 1958.
- (18) Includes \$100,000 contribution to the WHO Malaria Eradication Programme.
- (19) The WMO was established as a Specialized Agency in 1951.
- (20) Assessment for membership in the ITU for 1945-46 and 1946-47 estimated at \$2,800 annually on the basis of 1947-48 assessment.
- (21) The IAEA was established in 1957.
- (22) Includes assessments to the IRO which was terminated as a Specialized Agency in 1951.
- (23) Amounts expended by Canada to provide ICAO with office accommodation at less than commercial rates.
- (24) Gift of furnishings for new WHO building in Geneva.

APPENDIX B

Canadian Contributions to the United Nations Common System in 1966

	Percentage Assessment or Voluntary Contribution (V)	Contribution (Cdn \$)
(a) UNITED NATIONS		
i. Regular Budget.....	3.17	3,481,621
ii. Special Accounts		
UNEF.....	V	729,749
UNFICYP ¹	V	2,948,000
Congo Civilian Fund.....	V	500,000
UNRWA a) Cash.....	V	500,000
b) Food Aid.....	V	700,000
World Food Programme		
a) Cash.....	V	2,464,934
b) Commodities.....	V	6,775,000
UNHCR.....	V	350,000
UNDP ²	V	9,500,000
UNICEF ³	V	1,100,000
UNITAR.....	V	60,000
UN International School		
Development Fund.....	V	35,000
(b) SPECIALIZED AGENCIES & IAEA		
ILO.....	3.36	735,672
FAO.....	4.17	978,478
WHO.....	2.83	1,323,232
UNESCO.....	2.98	752,530
ICAO.....	4.20	272,828
IMCO.....	1.43	14,067
ITU.....	3.23	163,583
WMO.....	2.63	47,885
UPU ⁴	2.68	34,789
IDA.....	V	15,030,000
IBRD (Subscription Increase) ⁵	V	45,405,402
IFC ⁶	-	-
IMF (Quota Increase) ⁷	V	205,405,390
IAEA a) Regular Budget.....	2.86	258,998
b) Operational Budget..	V	61,204
(c) RELATED ORGANIZATIONS		
International Committee for the Red Cross.....	V	15,000
United Nations Association in Canada.....	V	17,000

1. Estimated. This figure represents the cost to Canada of maintaining its contingent in Cyprus in 1966 after reimbursement for certain expenses by the United Nations. The figure cited above does not include salaries and similar costs that Canada would have had to pay if the personnel had remained in Canada.
2. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was formed by the consolidation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund according to the terms of Resolution 2029(XX) of November 22, 1965.
3. This figure includes a special contribution of \$100,000 made on December 9, 1966, in memory of the children who died at Aberfan, Wales, and Dorion, Quebec.
4. Canada also contributed \$6,567 as its share of the costs of the UPU English Translation Service.
5. Of this amount, \$4.54 million was actually paid to the IBRD; the remainder is available if required. The Canadian subscription to the IBRD now totals \$856,215,150.
6. There was no increase in the Canadian quota in the IFC in 1966.
7. Of this amount, Canada paid \$51,351,347.50 to the IMF in gold. The remainder is held by the IMF in the form of non-interest-bearing notes payable on demand in Canadian dollars. The increase cited above brings Canada's quota in the IMF to approximately \$800 million.

APPENDIX C

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF TEN MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE VOLUNTARY SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PROGRAMME	Total Contributions (all countries)	(In millions of U.S. dollars)									Total for Ten Countries Listed	
		U.S.A.	Britain	Canada	Sweden	Germany	France	Nether- lands	U.S.S.R.	India		Italy
(EPTA (1951-1967	626.6	287.9	47.4	32.4	20.3	23.0	27.0	19.8	22.0	10.0	7.1	496.9
UNDP (1) (Special (Fund (1959-1967	622.2	257.8	49.6	32.6	53.2	38.3	11.5	30.6	9.0	17.0	9.7	509.3
UNHCR (2) 1952-1966	39.9	12.1	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.5	--	--	.2	30.8
UNICEF 1947-1965	388.2	221.9	10.6	16.3	5.1	10.1	13.2	1.3	7.0	6.3	2.6	294.4
UNRWA (3) 1950-1966	551.5	387.4	95.5	18.6	4.5	3.6	12.5	1.1	--	.4	1.0	524.6

(1) Figures include pledges for 1967.

(2) Figures for 1966 are estimated.

(3) Figures for 1966 are estimated.

Sources: UN Pledging Conferences on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund up to A/Conf.33/2, 19 May 1967; Financial Reports and Accounts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees up to the year ending December 1965, and Report on Status of Contributions to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, A/AC.96/326/Rev.1, 2 June 1966; Financial Reports and Accounts for the United Nations Children's Fund up to the year ending December 1965; Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 1 July 1965 - 30 June 1966, Supplement No. 13 (A/6313).

